

**IMPORTED.**

Our present facilities are now equal to any port of entry in the U. S. We deal largely in imported goods and the custom house books will show that we alone in our line in the city import at all. We not only save the expense necessary to the middleman but we get newer goods, woven for us in just such patterns and designs as will suit our trade. See the immense stacks and piles of beauties checked from bond last week now opened for inspection. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., Importers.

Gem of Music—Poe's *Bells*.  
John Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Price \$1.00.  
avg 11 2/4

**ROME & CARRINGTON RAILROAD**

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
Rome, Ga., December 26, 1888.

**TIME TABLE NO. 8.**

Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1888. Trains will run as follows until further notice.

Daily.		
South Bound.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Rome	7:00 am	8:00 pm
East Rome	7:05 am	8:15 pm
Holmes	7:16 am	8:16 pm
Holdens	7:27 am	8:27 pm
New Bethel	7:32 am	8:32 pm
Summit	7:30 am	8:30 pm
Brooks	7:30 am	8:30 pm
White Creek	7:30 am	8:30 pm
Dalton	7:30 am	8:30 pm
Cartersville	7:40 am	8:40 pm

Daily.		
North Bound.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Cartersville	9:20 am	5:20 pm
White Creek	9:30 am	5:30 pm
Lake Creek	9:51 am	5:51 pm
Brooks	9:56 am	5:56 pm
Summit	10:04 am	6:04 pm
New Bethel	10:23 am	6:23 pm
Holdens	10:30 am	6:30 pm
Rome	11:49 am	7:00 pm

Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. of Alabama and the E. & W. R. R. of the Rome Railroad, and the E. & W. R. R. at Rome. F. H. HARRIS, President. Acting Sup.

**RE AND CARPETS.****LLER & SON'S****Carpet Store****TREE STREET,****Opened on****AUGUST 16TH.****ore and stock of****AND CARPETS!****nd in the South.****USE WAREROOMS!****choice articles****ories in America.****see us before buy-****ACHTREE ST.****TA. GA.****THE YELLOW FEVER.****KEY WEST, Fla., August 14.—Two new**

cases of fever have been reported by the board of health since yesterday and one death, a colored clergyman. The record stands as follows: Total cases, 242; discharged cured, 130; sick now, 53; deaths, 47.

**Mr. Whiting Dismissed.**

Mr. Whiting, who has long filled the position of chief draftsman of the bureau of steam engineering, has been dismissed, and that the secretary has been succeeded by the first of October, 1887.

**Admiral Luce's Resignation.**

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Secretary Whitely has been called to to-day, and it is expected that he will give a confirmation of the report telegraphed last night that Admiral Luce has asked to be relieved from command of the ninth Atlantic squadron. Such information as can be gathered from other sources however, confirmatory, and leaves no doubt that a letter of request for his removal, which has been received, and that the secretary has the matter under advisement. Though there is much speculation as to the probable successor to Admiral Luce's command, it is believed that no one has yet been designated, and that it has not even been determined to whom with the admiral's request.

**The Gun Was Loaded.**

WASHINGTON, August 14.—[Special.]—Sir Isaac Griffith, justice of the peace of the military district, happened to a serious, if not fatal accident. He was examining a gun to see if it was loaded or not, put his mouth to the muzzle and blew in the barrel. While in this act the gun discharged and the contents entered his mouth. He is still alive, but is thought to be fatally injured.

**One of the Victims Dead.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 14.—[Special.]—There were about four thousand present at the Graceland camp meeting today, which concludes the exercises. Besides the regular services Mrs. Chapin, of Charleston, delivered a highly interesting temperance talk. The meeting has been a complete success.

**Death of Dr. Anderson.**

SPRING PLACE, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—Dr. William Anderson, an old citizen and prominent physician of this place, died Saturday after a protracted illness.

**Burned of a Spoke Factory.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 14.—The Louis ville spoke factory was burned to the ground.

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## THE CONSTITUTION:

Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION  
(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION  
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THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia.

W. J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 15, 1887.

The Confederate Navy.

Mr. J. Thomas Scharf, in his "History of the Confederate States Navy," has made a brilliant and valuable contribution to the literature of our civil war.

When we briefly reviewed Mr. Scharf's book in these columns we felt some curiosity concerning the reception of the work in other quarters. With few exceptions the northern cities have dealt fairly with it. The Nation has an elaborate review, from which we clip the following:

It is an indisputable fact, which, however, few but professional men really recognize, that Semmes is not only one of the most remarkable products of the naval war on either side. The towering judgment with which the crews of the Alabama was planned, and the skill and audacity with which it was conducted, give him a place almost unique among naval commanders. Of the others, the names today are almost forgotten. Foremost of all was Buchanan, who gave the clearest evidence of his naval training and command. He was a man of hardly less ability, though he had little opportunity of exercising it. Among the captains there were many whose daring, skill and professional resource entitled them to eminence as naval officers.

The bold dash of Brown in the Arkansas through the combined fleet of Farragut and Davis, like the passage of Maffei in the Florida, was bold and skillful, and the result of high professional merit; so was the capture of the "Un" derwriter by John Taylor Wood, and the fight made by Kempton in the Moore at the battle of New Orleans. The "raids" made by the same Wood at the Tallahassee, and by Read in the "Tennessee" and her peers, were brilliant feats, only surpassed by the remarkable cruises of the naval commerce-destroyers. In other fields of professional duty must be mentioned the work done at Richmond by Brooke, the creator of the naval ordinance of the confederacy, and in England by Bullock, the agent by whose consummate tact and steadfastness of purpose the Alabama, the Florida, the Shenandoah and the Georgia were fitted out as confederate cruisers.

Until recently it was the custom of northern writers to speak of our confederate naval heroes as "pirates." It is encouraging to see the Nation making a new departure, and attempting something like a just criticism.

It was comparatively easy for the confederates to organize an army, but the building of a navy was a very different thing. To begin with, as the Nation remarks, we had neither ships nor seamen. We had only a few officers, but subsequent events proved that these were the bravest and best men that ever took part in a sea fight. They made the confederate flag feared by northern skippers in every quarter of the world.

They collected the most gallant set of tars that ever walked a deck. They made friends in every foreign port, and succeeded in building the swiftest and most destructive war vessels that ever scattered an enemy's commerce, and the tremendous tidings of Appomattox found them still unuttered and apparently invincible.

But it is impossible to do the subject justice here. In order to appreciate the scope and extent of the confederate operations upon every sea under the sun one must devote himself to the attractive pages of Mr. Scharf.

BROTHER WATTERSON, in one of his Everett house editorials, complains bitterly that the Virginia platform is undemocratic. Well, it is democratic enough to suit the people of Virginia and the south, and it is practically the platform that will be adopted by the national democratic convention.

The door is wide open, and Brother Watterson can either go or stay, just as he chooses.

Home Markets for Farmers.

Recent telegrams from London confirm the rumors that there is likely to be, within a very short time, an organized movement among the farmers of Great Britain in favor of protection. The telegraph—or cable—gram—says there is very little doubt that the movement among the farmers will give the British politicians a great deal of trouble before long. Its growth is said to be unmistakable, and the farmers are now doing what they ought to have done long ago, putting their own interests before the claims of party politics. They say that they will vote for no man, liberal or conservative, who will not promise his support to a duty on imported wheat.

The mauldin teachfulness of this strain suggests that it might have been dashed off amid the wreck of the almost deserted ban-quet-board. But, whenever it was written, there is no doubt as to what inspired it.

THE CINCINNATI Commercial Gazette will please observe that the south remains practically solid even during the hot weather.

INDUSTRIES of this country and that is a continual incentive to the founding of new ones, as the Record goes on to show, has also enabled our capitalists and skilled artisans to develop on a large scale, many industries for the products of which this country was formerly dependent upon Europe. Since the tariff of 1861 was enacted, this country has engaged in the manufacture of steel rails for railroads; has created immense silk mills and potteries, where the finest ceramic wares are made; has transferred the corset industry from Europe to the United States, and in numerous other ways has given employment to tens of thousands of poor people; while it has increased the average value of farm lands and greatly advanced the selling price of such perishable farm products as milk, butter, eggs, poultry, garden vegetables, berries and other things that cannot be shipped with profit to distant markets. Wherever a factory of any kind is established, employing a considerable number of men, they and their families become at once cash customers for all the farmer's surplus, and as the numbers so employed increase in any locality, the region from which their supplies are drawn widens in the same ratio.

This is the point THE CONSTITUTION has been insisting on. The farmers of the south can have no real prosperity unless they diversify their farm products. They cannot diversify their farm products unless home markets offer an incentive. They cannot have home markets unless they have towns and cities near them. They cannot have towns and cities near them unless the manufacturing interests prosper. And our manufacturing interests, especially of the south, cannot prosper unless we have a reasonable and judicious system of protection.

We defy any free-trader, whether he comes from fresh, college, or whether he is an agent of the whisky ring, to find a flaw in this argument.

THE republican editors are very much troubled about the independent vote. The independents, however, are not at all troubled about the republican vote. They are still for Mr. Cleveland.

Mourning for Virginia.

Not for ten years has the democracy of Virginia been in such good condition as it is today. All its dissensions have been healed. The party is going into the campaign with a solid front, and with an enthusiasm which insures a splendid victory at the coming legislative elections. Yet, one democrat has been found who laments the state of affairs in Virginia. He is not a Virginian. He hails from the good old state of Kentucky, whence he escaped just after the recent severe engagement of the democracy of that state with the local republican organization. It is hardly necessary to say that we refer to Colonel Henry Watters and editor. That the nerves of this statesman and editor should be somewhat disarranged is no more than we expected. It must be remembered that before he had recovered from the shock of the Kentucky election he encountered a dinner at the New York press club. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should, just at this time, perpetrate such stuff as the following effusion which appears in the Courier-Journal:

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Do you want your boy to grow up pure, honest, sober, industrious? Begin your work on him at home, and keep at it. Good laws and good schools can never take the place of the old fashioned family training.

We can't afford to have a lot of tobacco hearts and congested brains pushed into society and business circles. The great problems and gigantic concerns of this age demand men who enjoy the largest measure of physical and mental health. We must have them at any cost. If they cannot be produced under our present system, let us go back in some degree to the common sense simplicity of our fathers. It will not hurt the youngsters; it will be their salvation in the future.

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IT IS TO BE HOPED that the legislature will have no quarrels this week. The weather promises to be hot, and our gifted statesmen should try to keep the peace.

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EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MARONE HAS completely lost his grip in Virginia. He will be snowed under next fall so deep that he will not afflict public patience again.

THE CINCINNATI Commercial-Gazette is vigorously supporting Foraker for governor. The Enquirer does not appear to be supporting anybody.

TENNESSEE WILL VOTE on the liquor question the 29th of September. From now until that date the state will ring with "pro" and "anti" eloquence.

MISS DAISY HAMPTON, daughter of the South Carolina senator, has just finished a 300 mile walk. The Philadelphia News says she is entitled to her first name.

AMERICANS ARE the most luxurious people in the world. Sara Bernhardt says Paris is niggardly compared to New York. She sighs for the money bags of the land of the free.

THE 1599 VETERANS in the Leavenworth soldier's home have extended a cordial invitation to the president to pay them a visit. These veterans who fought during the war—not after it was over.

A MONUMENT or beautiful design will soon be placed over the grave of Chestnut A. Arthur. Besides this he will have a monument in New York city, erected by voluntary subscriptions to the amount of \$30,000.

THE SPECULATION in cotton for future delivery in New York has been somewhat inactive for the week under review, and the principal feature is the decline in options for this month (August). No very important influences have been at work. Crop accounts have improved, owing to the fall of needed rain over a considerable portion of Texas, and a partial clearing up in Georgia and the Carolinas, where the downfall has been excessive.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 302,800 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 14,001 bales, including 10,341 for export, 3,750 for consumption.

There is an increase in the cotton in sight tonight of 51,102 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, an increase of 14,672 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885 and a decrease of 348,320 bales as compared with 1884.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL: Mr. Powderly declares that the men who get up comers in food products are nothing less than public robbers. This is precisely the popular opinion of the attempt on the part of the knights to gain control of the country's entire supply of labor and hold it at an arbitrary price.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FRANK HUBB, a man of an intimate friend of Roscoe Conkling, says that Mr. Conkling makes more money than any lawyer in New York. He recently got \$30,000 for his services in one case. In less than six years Conkling has paid off \$200,000 liabilities, about half of which he owed as security to the late A. B. Johnson, of Utica.

2. That, although the receipts at the out-

ports the past week are 7,270 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 5,219 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 5,572 bales and for 1885 they were 1,936 bales.

When the net overland movement to August 1st and the takings by southern spinners to the same date are added to the receipts from the plantations the decrease in the amount in sight, as compared with last year, is 10,325 bales, the increase as compared with 1884-5 is 752,065 bales, and for 1885 the increase over 1884-5 is 719,397 bales.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, of England, appears to be very angry with Mr. Gladstone. The professor is an authority in modern experimental "science," but, as a politician, he is not above the level of Tom Ochiltree.

The Boy and the Cigarette.

"A tobacco heart and a congested brain!"

The phrase is growing painfully familiar to the readers of the daily papers. Whenever they see an account of the sudden death of a boy they anticipate what is coming. They know only too well that when they read it they will find that the victim was addicted to cigarette smoking, and the deadly habit undermined his constitution.

So alarming is the evil anti-tobacco society have been organized to suppress it. The members of the W. C. T. U. have taken hold of it, and legislatures have been appealed to with a view to prohibitory legislation.

Now, this is misdirected energy. It

amounts to about the same thing as beginning at the wrong end. A generation or two ago plain American fathers and mothers did not entertain the fanciful idea that the state should take charge of everybody's education, morals and habits. They believed that it was their duty to keep an eye on their boys, and in cases of misbehavior they resorted without compunction to a tough hickory or a barrel stave. Thirty or forty years ago if a Georgia father had been told that his sixteen-year old boy was in danger of having a tobacco heart and a congested brain from the smoking of cigarettes, he would have rushed the youngster into the back yard and sailed into him with a stick. In those days people didn't appeal to a society, or a W. C. T. U., or the legislature to rectify to recite to black children. It seems to us that THE CONSTITUTION unduly stretches the proper bounds both of public sentiment and of the policy of the people. In trying to make them cover the Glenn bill. We understand the sentiment and justify the policy of providing that public schools be maintained by public taxation, but it is not mixed schools and should not be. It is not reasonable to require any reasonable penalty upon a teacher of a public school who should break the law requiring separate public schools for the two races. But it is another and altogether different matter for the state to say that nobody shall teach white and black children together in a school not supported by the public.

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## A COAL CREEK LEGEND.

The Queer Story of a Lost Silver Mine,  
WHICH IS GUARDED BY MONSTERS

An Indiana Neighborhood's Odd Belief—A  
Yarn as It Is

An Indiana Neighborhood's Odd Belief—A  
Yarn as It Is

CLINTON, Ind., August 14.—Between Clinton, Ind., and the Illinois line is a hilly bit of country, through which flows a little stream called Coal creek. In the hills are valuable coal beds, lying generally only a few feet below the surface of the ground and cropping out in many places. The log cabins of miners and poor farmers, with here and there a stone field of corn or oats, are the only signs of civilization in the wild neighborhood. The people have a remarkable story to tell to any strangers who may chance to penetrate into their territory.

They firmly believe that there is a vein of zinc silver "a foot thick" in a certain hill at the side of the creek. This rich vein of metal, they say, extends under the bed of the creek and then is lost beneath a high hill on the other side. No white man, now alive, has ever seen this treasure. Many years ago, however, a white man, dressed in ragged garments, and acting as if he had lost his wits, was seen occasionally in the neighborhood, and it was believed he knew the secret of the mine. The old man, after remaining in the hills two or three days and nights, would disappear as mysteriously as he came. When any one questioned him about the mine, he would shrink from them and say: "It would be death for me to tell."

The people believed that this old man dug up what silver he could carry away and then died, and that he had been needed more.

The mine—so the story runs—is hidden from human eyes by the power of Indian magicians. Furthermore, it is protected by two grim guardians—a great lion and a snake one hundred and long. There are many people in that vicinity who say they have seen the lion and the snake. As they are never known to leave any track behind them, it is believed that they are ghosts.

The people say that when the Indians were driven out of that country by the white settlers the members of the tribe killed the lion and the snake and left their ghosts to guard the mine.

In order to furnish these ghosts with a hiding place the Indians set fire to a bed of coal which crooked out of the hill near by, thus forming a deep cave which is there to this day, and which no one has ever dared to explore. In this dark hole the two ghostly Indians are bound by a charm. The snake, however, is permitted to leave the den once every year, while the lion has the same privilege. It once every four or five years, at such times as they are free from their bonds and create terror for miles around.

The snake was last seen in the summer of 1886 by a man named Murphy, who with his little son was picking blackberries in the woods. The father and son ran away as fast as they could; in fact, no one who has ever seen this wonderful serpent ever did anything in its presence except run away from it, so far as any one can now remember. The lion, however, has been hunted.

John Fieton, a farmer, one day about ten years ago saw the lion in front of him. He ran to a neighbor's house and got a gun, a companion, and a pack of hounds. They followed the lion to a thicket, in which it disappeared. The hounds on catching sight of the beast burst up, and then turned tail and ran. The hunters also became frightened and went home.

Mrs. Hockett, when a little girl, saw the lion sitting by a stump on a hill near her father's house. She began to scream and her father ran to her. He could not see the beast and told her that she was afraid of a stump. He got an ax and cut down the stump, but the lion still sat there. It finally went away. A few years later Mrs. Hockett's sister saw an animal "like a big, woolly dog" running down a hill by her side. Presently she saw it was the lion and ran away.

About ten years later Mrs. Hockett, her husband, and one of two other persons, while going along a lonely road at night, heard and animal breathing in a thicket a few feet away. Before they had time to get badly frightened they heard the animal rise above the tops of the young trees and jump down into the bushes, several hundred feet away. A few more of these tremendous leaps took it out of hearing. They did not doubt but that it was the lion.

The spectral snake is described as being black in color and as large around as the body of a man. The people believe that the charm by which it and the lion are held will become powerless in a few more years, and that they will go away and never return. Then the lost silver mine will be found. The white man, who formerly visited the mine, is supposed to have received from the Indians a charm by which he could control the guardian specters. When he died the secret was lost.

In the above bare statement the curious belief of the Coal Creek dwellers is given without indorsement of any sort. Its value lying in the simple faith with which the people of that locality accept it as the truth. The story reads like a fable of some mediæval tale of enchantment and fiery dragons, which in some strange manner has been transplanted on American soil.

—Cheating the Law.

From the Dakota Bell.

A family recently moved into a central Dakota County town in the east. Three or four mornings after a light wagon drove up and a man got out and opened the door. The woman appeared and said: "Good morning, ma'm, I hope you hasn't fished out."

"What is it, sir?"

"I say I hope everything remains just as it was that the law in cases of this kind, ye know."

"I can tell you why you don't—ye know what's ainted on what the law requires in such cases. This is the jury out in the wagon an' I'm comon' don't delay us, cause we're real anxious to earn our fees an' git out in a day's work harvestin'—the good power of ripe, me'm."

"There hasn't been any death here, sir."

"There hasn't. Didn't your husband fall down the well?"

"No, sir."

"I don't know what you mean."

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## THE WATERS OF SARATOGA.

An Interesting Letter From America's Chief Summer Resort.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 3.—Editors Constitution: Would you like a few items from this popular northern resort, or do your columns alone detail the merits of our own recently developed Saratoga of the south? My impression is that, while loving its own, THE CONSTITUTION never fails in justice to others, so I proceed.

Here are to be found the mineral waters of various kinds, composed of a variety of minerals, from the sparkling and pungent Hathorn to the Lithia Carlsbad, which is said to strongly resemble the German spring of the same name.

In estimating the life-giving properties of Hathorn, the old adage that "She of the Caves of Hor" had deduced from its depths the great secret of vitality, and that the generous Hathorn, by his unfailing efforts to possess himself of the same, had found favor with her majesty, in being thus allowed to dispense to mankind the world blessings of healing waters. The spring accommodations have been greatly improved during the past year. One feature particularly noticeable is a glass cylinder of about fifteen feet in height, and five in circumference, located in the center of the pavilion, in which the natural gas of the springs is collected, and from which a glint and bubble and sparkle, glancing ever up and down, and up again to overflowing, like eyes of happy children full of delight. This is a truly deservedly the most popular spring in Saratoga, and is reported as a cure for various diseases. Its waters are peculiarly fine for strengthening the digestive organs when taken before breakfast, and for the cure of kidney affection when inbibed after eating. Vast quantities of the water in cases of food bottles each, and costing \$25 per case, are shipped to Europe as well as throughout America.

The hotels of Saratoga are legion, and the accommodations varied, and in the different nationalities, clash in the exterior, even as in their places of boarding; so that one sees the Spanish hotel, the Irish, German, etc. Even the negroes are represented here, and affect or imitate the styles of "les grandes dames et les seigneurs" of the palace hotels. One thing impresses me very pleasantly, and that is an absence of pretension, and that, as is sometimes the case among the less civilized colored people of the south, who have a wrong conception of what is meant by the word freedom. Perhaps this arises from the fact that some of these have been always "at their forgotten" and rural and individual.

Among the most prominent hotels at Saratoga, are the Grand Union and the Windsor, both reverting to Judge Hilton, as the executor of the A. T. Stewart. The former accommodates the gay society people, and the latter a general assembly of old men and invalids who desire rest and quiet, at \$7 a day, rather than the imposed acquaintance of the newly-recognized of the less exclusive hotels. The United States hotel and Congress hall are both magnificently situated, and elegant in appointments in the ways of park, etc. In these are held daily and nightly concerts and a variety of entertainments for both old and young, with tickets of admission at twenty-five cents a head, which also entitle the holder to drink of any or all the liquors offered.

Yesterday in company with Mrs. Scott, formerly of New York, and mother of Mrs. Tyler, for whom the town of Anniston (Anna's town) is named, we drove to the White Sulphur hotel and baths nine miles distant, along Saratoga lake. Going and returning there were many points of interest, and the drive was most delightful.

The Kensingtton, telling its name in letters of golden coales against a background of darker plants and smooth shaven lawns. Further on we came upon the Saratoga racecourses, where, if ever, all the gay, gaudy, and daily elegants, who have but the hundreds and thousands upon the chance turn of a horse's hoof. Yesterday I saw a lady (?) of probably fifty years, giving a "tip" to an enthusiastic little girl, twelve, to touch her horse which had set her in the running race.

Will not dwell upon the exceeding beauty of the Lakeshore, with its clear waters lapping in blue circles almost around the wheels of our carriage; nor upon the hundreds of turtles sunning themselves in the shallow parts, and the hundreds of gulls, etc., at the first sound of approach, they dropped over in a purer and more elevating atmosphere. From here we continued our drive to the eastern shore of the lake, with ever ahead of us the cold-capped Green mountains of Vermont, which are about forty miles distant, and resemble their smoky appearance the Blue Ridge of East Tennessee. The house upon the summit of Mount McGregor in which General Grant died may also be seen, and many excursions are made in it as an historical point. We found the White Sulphur hotel to be a most delightful resort upon the very border of the lake, and having the most delightful accommodations of any resort in the vicinity of the springs, and most reasonable in regard to rates of board, they being scarcely greater than those of our northern resort.

There is no more expensive dressing at Saratoga this season, but such as is "not expressed in fancy," yet costly recommends itself to the better classes who are summering among the more richly and gaudily dressed of the lake guests in order to have the maid of her husband's first wife, and is now sporting the diamonds of her illustrious predecessor.

A new musical craze has broken out among the fastidious ladies of the north—that of cultivating the art of dancing. At the present entertainment, a few evenings since, a New York belle volunteered to give several selections, and I am sure that if a cage of canaries, mocking and other song-birds had broken into song one could scarcely hear the difference, save in volume. There are regular professors and teachers of the art, and notes are employed as in other branches of music.

There are many places at Saratoga, as at Niagara Falls, where the Bible injunction is violated, and it was well to be told to "look me in." But a person thoroughly understanding the art of travel can find much to enjoy within the pale of reason, and if the charges are at times a little exorbitant, he feels better to know that he owes no man ought from the pleasure derived from his season at Saratoga.

—M. S. HARRY.

Salt rheum is compared to a burning bull by one who suffered severely. He was completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is grateful for "the peculiar medicine." 100 doses one dollar.

Georgia Railroad Company.

Augusta, Ga., August 15th.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 14th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 21st INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 28th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 25th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 22nd INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 29th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 26th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 23rd INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 30th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 27th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 24th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 31st INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 28th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 25th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 22nd INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 29th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 26th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 23rd INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 30th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 27th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 24th INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 31st INSTANT, NIGHT AND DAY, AND ON SUNDAY, 28th INSTANT, 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## MISCELLANEOUS.



CROCKERY, ETC.  
—Best Goods Made.—  
McBRIDE & CO.,  
29 Peachtree Street.  
FRUIT JARS, FLY FANS,  
DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS,  
CREAM FREEZERS.

Gate City Stone Filters,  
HAVILAND'S CHINA,  
Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods.  
MODERATE PRICES.  
—M'BRIDE'S.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.  
South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee.  
Fair weather, stationary temperature, winds generally south to west.

Daily Weather Bulletin.  
Observers' Office, Signal Service, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, AUGUST 14—15.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

STATIONS.	WIND.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Mobile	SW	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	W	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	S	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	SE	.00	Clear.
Baltimore	SW	.00	Clear.
Palestine	SE	.00	Clear.
Brownsville	SW	.00	Clear.
Beloit	SW	.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi	SE	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.			
6 a. m.	30° 07' 73" 60' W	Light	.00
2 p. m.	30° 07' 90" 60' NW	7	Clear.
Max. thermometer.	30° 07' 90" 60' SW	7	Clear.
Minimum thermometer.	29° 59' 50" 60'	61	
Total rainfall.	0.00	72	

Cotton Belt Bulletin.  
Observations taken at 6 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp.	Rainfall.
Atlanta, Ga.	91.72	.00
Anderson, S. C.	95.52	
Cartersville, Ga.	92.74	
Columbus, Ga.	90.79	
Gainesville, Ga.	90.79	
Greenville, S. C.	91.68	
Griffin, Ga.	91.68	
Marion, Ga.	91.68	
Newnan, Ga.	97.70	
Spartanburg, S. C.	90.79	
Toccoa, Ga.	94.69	
West Point, Ga.	91.78	

W. EASY SMITH, Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Note.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrument error only.  
Tr. of rainfall.  
Undecipherable.

## MEETINGS.

Attention, Atlanta Rifles.

Meet at your armory at nine o'clock, sharp, this (Monday) morning, in fatigue uniform, to meet your company at East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad depot this morning.

By order

C. R. WINSHIP,  
Lieutenant Commanding.

## Head-Notes of the Supreme Court.

The pamphlet containing the head-notes of decisions rendered by the Supreme court at the last term will be sent to all the law libraries in the state at \$1.00 a copy. In addition to the head-notes, the recent act of congress in regard to the trial of the Southern states to the bar, which is of great importance to the bar, is printed in full in this pamphlet.

## Acme Whiskies!

—

JOS. THOMPSON,

GRiffin, Ga.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF  
celebrated Rye Whiskies.

Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported Brandy.

Schultz and Morelles Beers in Casks of 100 cases and cases of 4 each.

Ordinary Beers to taste. In the morning filled by the p. m. train, the same day. Orders sent by evening train filled next morning.

Call at 25 Decatur street for blank orders or write and inclose postage note, bank check, or money order by express prepaid.

sp. diff.

## Professional Cookery Books

By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.

Chef-de-Cuisine Sweetwater Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.

No. 1.—THE AMERICAN COOKERY COOK. Standard and Practical. All American Receipts.

Fourth Edition. Price \$2.00.

No. 2.—THE HOTEL MEAT COOK. The greatest Fish and Oyster Cooking and Best of Fare book. Third Edition. Price \$2.00.

No. 3.—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class

4.—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price \$3.00.

Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING EGGS. By M. Alfred Suzanne, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price \$1.00.

The above Books are for sale by

LESTER & KUHRT,  
Bookellers and Stationers,  
No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,

Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

Four Beautiful Homes on

## “PARK PLACE.”

A small cash payment and small monthly pay-  
ments will secure you a home equal to any in the  
city. House built in best manner, with all modern  
improvements. Location equal to any in the city.

For particulars call

DR. C. T. BROCKETT,  
105 Peachtree street, Residence No. 18, Atlanta.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A BILL  
will be introduced at the present session of the  
General Assembly of the state of Georgia authorizing  
the exemption of the members of the Rifles and the Rifles  
a military organization of the city of Atlanta, from  
jury and road duty. July 15, 1887.

OPIUM HABIT CURED  
IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

All I ask is a trial and a PERMANENT CURE  
GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, D. D.  
Smyrna, Cobb County, Ga.

## ENGINEERS IN CHURCH.

Dr. Hawthorne Preaches Them  
an Eloquent Sermon.

## THE MEETING IN THE AFTERNOON.

The Visitors Take In Grant Park, Ponce de  
Leon and the Piedmont Exposition  
Grounds—The Excursion.

THE BIG CONVENTION.

Topics to be Discussed and the  
Speakers.

## MEETING OF PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Today—Delegates Already on the Ground—  
A Large Attendance Expected and  
Good Results Looked For.

The interstate convention of farmers,

which begins its sessions in this city on Tues-

day, promises to be one of the most important

conventions ever held. Indications point to a

large attendance, and judging by the pro-

gramme presented, the sessions will be full of

instruction and will result in much practical

good.

The committee on report and programme

will meet at the Kimball today to arrange the

order and minor details of the programme.

The convention proper will be called to or-

der by Dr. DeGivry at 10 o'clock Tues-

day, George Gordon presiding. Mr. Henry

Grady will deliver the address of welcome

on behalf of the state, and Hon. Tyler Cooper

spoke as follows:

A GRAND DISCOURSE.

“Quit you like men.” 1 Cor. 16. 13. I esteem

it a privilege and an honor to address this con-

vention of locomotive engineers.

It is a gathering of men, to whom the whole

country sent its best and most able men.

The universal sentiment, that only brave men

conquer, is one that every man who has

served his country deserves.

This is a grand opportunity for the

engineers to meet and to

discuss their mutual interests.

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